

# **1 Baseline - Determination of Deficit**

**Determine the Start Point**

# Start at the End

## STRENGTH DEFICIT RANGES

CMJ:NCMJ

SD = CMJ/NCMJ

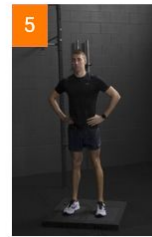
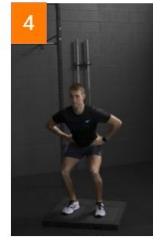
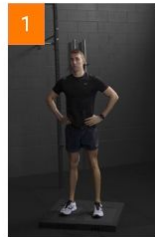
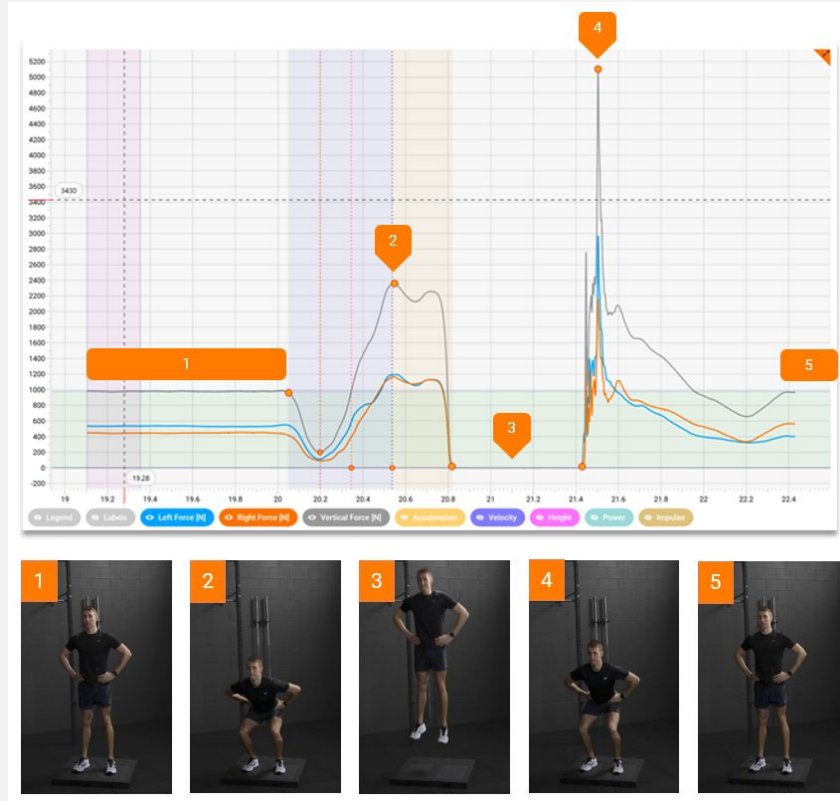
LARGE

SMALL

> 1.25

1.0-1.25

# Why CMJ:NCMJ

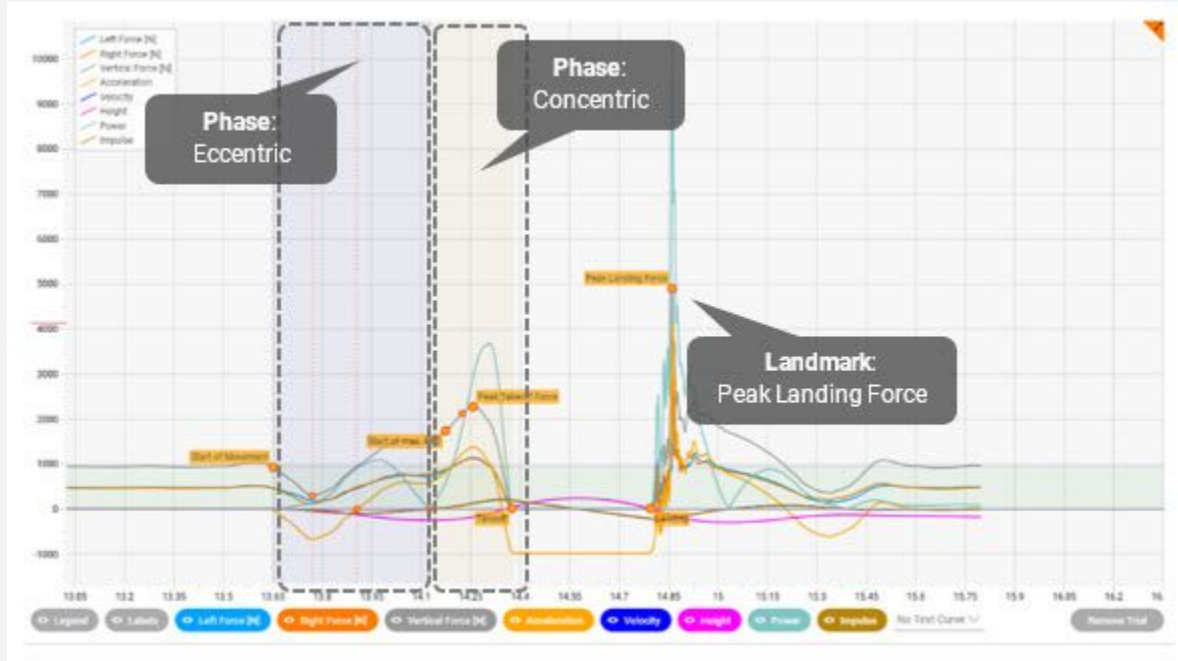


# Standards vs Improvement

## JUMP STANDARDS

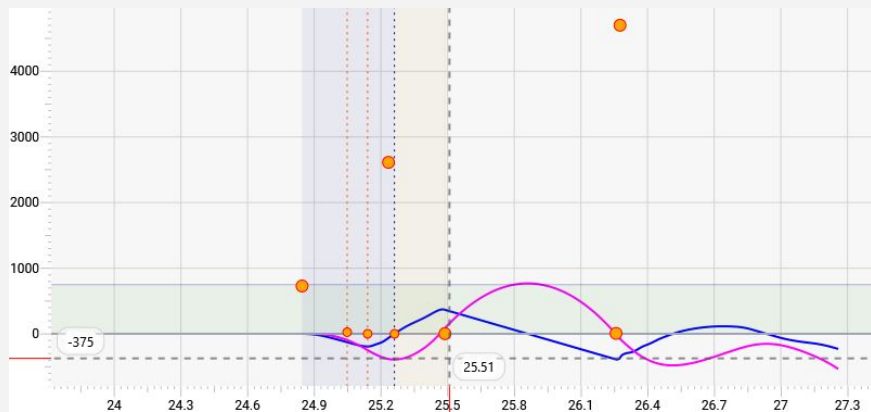
	CMJ	NCMJ
ELITE	> 35"	> 30"
INTERMEDIATE	30"-35"	25" - 30"
LOW	< 25"	< 20"

# Breaking Down the Jump (Force Plates)

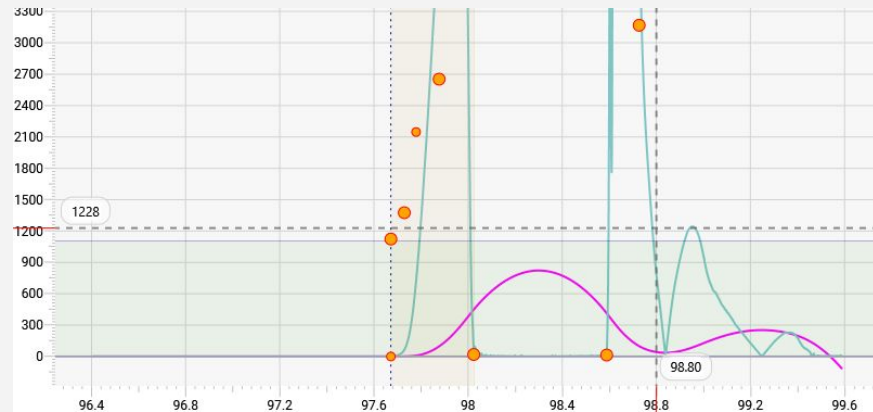


# Breaking Down CMJ vs NCMJ

## CMJ

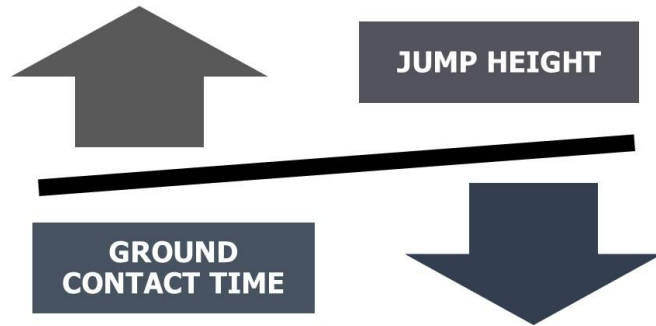


## NCMJ

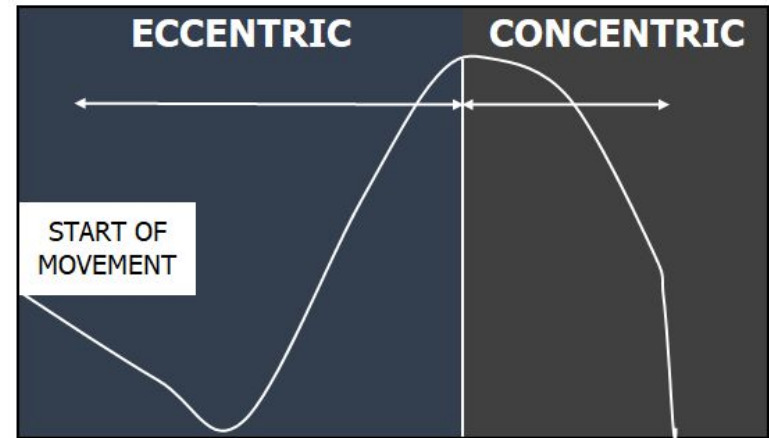


# Determining Strength Deficit

## REACTIVE STRENGTH INDEX



$$\text{IMPULSE} = \text{FORCE} * \text{TIME}$$



# Determining Strength Deficit

## JUMP STANDARDS

	RSI	IMPULSE
ELITE	0.83	3.34
SUB ELITE	0.72	2.95

(2)

# Determining Characteristics

## STRENGTH DEFICIT

	LARGE	SMALL
ORIENTATION	ECCENTRIC	CONCENTRIC
BODY TYPE	NARROW/ECTOMORPH	WIDE/MESOMORPH
TESTING	RSI - SSC	IMPULSE - FORCE
SPRINTING	MAX VELOCITY	ACCELERATION
EXERCISES	YIELDING	OVERCOMING
FIBER TYPE	PARALLEL	PENNATE
MOVEMENT	FLEXION	EXTENSION

# Alternative Testing

## Jump Matt

CMJ vs NCMJ

CMJ vs 4 Jump

## IMTP

RFD/Force

## Force Velocity Profiling

CMJ: BW/TB Jump 30% BW/TB Jump 60% BW

## Depth Jump

CMJ/DJ 6"/DJ 9"/DJ 12"/DJ 15"

# Resources

[Kawakami Y, Muraoka T, Ito S, Kanehisa H, Fukunaga T. In vivo muscle fibre behaviour during counter-movement exercise in humans reveals a significant role for tendon elasticity. \*J Physiol.\* 2002;540\(Pt 2\):635-646. doi:10.1113/jphysiol.2001.013459](#)

[Flanagan EP, Ebben WP, & Jensen RL. \(2008\) Reliability of the reactive strength index and time to stabilization during depth jumps. \*Journal of strength and conditioning research\*, 22\(5\), 1677–1682. <https://doi.org/10.1519/JSC.0b013e318182034b>](#)

[Schilling, B. K., Falvo, M. J., & Chiu, L. Z. \(2008\). Force-velocity, impulse-momentum relationships: implications for efficacy of purposefully slow resistance training. \*Journal of sports science & medicine\*, 7\(2\), 299–304.](#)

[Stock MS, Luera MJ. Consistency of peak and mean concentric and eccentric force using a novel squat testing device. \*J Appl Biomech.\* 2014;30\(2\):322-325. doi:10.1123/jab.2013-0191](#)

[Laffaye G, Wagner P. Eccentric rate of force development determines jumping performance. \*Comput Methods Biomech Biomed Engin.\* 2013;16 Suppl 1:82-83. doi:10.1080/10255842.2013.815839](#)

[McBride JM, Triplett-McBride T, Davie A, Newton RU. The effect of heavy- vs. light-load jump squats on the development of strength, power, and speed. \*J Strength Cond Res.\* 2002;16\(1\):75-82.](#)

[Lum, Danny & Chua, Kelvin & Aziz, Abdul Rashid. \(2020\). Isometric mid-thigh pull force-time characteristics: A good indicator of running performance. \*Journal of Trainology.\* 9. 54-59. 10.17338/trainology.9.2\\_54.](#)

[Wang R, Hoffman JR, Tanigawa S, et al. Isometric Mid-Thigh Pull Correlates With Strength, Sprint, and Agility Performance in Collegiate Rugby Union Players. \*J Strength Cond Res.\* 2016;30\(11\):3051-3056. doi:10.1519/JSC.0000000000001416](#)

[Khamoui AV, Brown LE, Nguyen D, et al. Relationship between force-time and velocity-time characteristics of dynamic and isometric muscle actions. \*J Strength Cond Res.\* 2011;25\(1\):198-204. doi:10.1519/JSC.0b013e3181b94a7b](#)